From the time the President ascended the bronze stairway until he went out to his carriage to drive back to his temperar-home, on Lafayette Square, he gave as exhibition of democratic simplicity that could have been possible nowhere elso than in the Capiton of the United States it was a unique demonstration, even in Washington, and could not have occurred and any one other than Theodore Roose-relt been President of the United States.

velt been President of the United States.

It was a mid shock to some of the sticklers for old-style dignity and the observance of time-worn traditions and precedents and stilted forms of official courtesy,
but it was most refreshing, pleasing and
even amusing to the great majority of all
those who had the good fortune to see or

When the President first entered the Senate wing he walked eagerly into his old headquarters, the Vice-President's chamber, which he occupied officially for a few days in the spring of 1901, when he presided over the deliberations of the Senate at the extra session, and it was suggested to him that he stop and hold court there. But the President said "No." and his portable establishment was set up in the somewhat hisarre President's room at the other end of the corridor.

Secretary Cortelyou and the clerks ar-

Secretary Cortelyou and the clerks arranged the books and papers and Capt. Charles Leeffler stood guard at the door naries Leefler stood guard at the door just as if the President was at the White House instead of at the Capitol. Then Mr. Roosevelt came down the corridor and on his way to the President's room performed an act so characteristic of him as to be a matter of consuming interest, although of

no especial importance.
In passing by the swinging glass doors leading from the corridor into the Senate chamber he could not resist the temptation to see what was going on. Acting on the impulse he pushed the doors apart and peaked in, and then, on being caught, hurried off laughing to the Fresident's

live long in the memory of those who saw it and which furnished the striking illustrahive long in the memory of those who saw it and which furnished the striking illustra-tion of the fact that democracy and catho-licity of feeling reign at Washington to-day as they never have before.

The President had no sooner seated him-

elf than his callers began to arrive. For a few moments there was a show of formal-ity and then it was all thrown to the winds, and for more than an hour that room which had been so hastily converted into the office of the President of the United States was the rendezvous for everybody about itel who cared to enter it. Cabinet officers. stel who cared to enter it. Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives, clerks, messengers, pages, newspaper reporters and even children sought and gained admit-tance, and remained to see the finishing touches added in such dramatic fashion to the long and important legislative ses-sion about to employee.

sion about to end.

The President greeted everybody in that hearty, offhand manner so peculiar to him laughed and chatted and grew serious in laughed and chatted and grew serious in turn, working and playing alternately until everybody caught the contagion and a sort of subdued jollification went on.

When he signed the Philippines Civil Government bill Mr. Roosevelt handed the pen to his chum, Senator Lodge, the Chairman of the Philippines Committee, as a memento. He signed twenty-four bills in all and performed other routine business and yet found time to "jolly" individually almost everybody in the room.

ndividually almost everybody in the room individually almost everybody in the room.
Only once did he grow sedate and solemn
for more than a minute at a time. This
was when the joint committee of Senators
and Representatives came to announce to
him that both houses of Congress were
ready to adjourn and to ask whether he
had any further communication to make.
The President's face was sphinx-like
as he listened to Senator Allison's perfunctory but pretty little speech, but at its
conclusion an instant change took place.

enclusion an instant change took place.
He grasped the Senator and his colleagues
the hand and without referring in any
way to the business which had brought way to the business which had brought them expressed the cordial hope that they would have a happy vacation. In one corner of the room there had been

ced a large bowl of lemonade and sevto helped themselves, and nobody's digit seemed to be offended by the unsenatorial

symposium that had been held.
During it all Attorney-General Knox, who had never before seen a President of the United States at the Capitol, and Secretary Hay, who had been with more than one, sat on a sofa whimsically gazing on the

he had no comparison to make, but Secre-tary Hay's mind must have been carried back to those days when he was the private secretary of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States during an epoch when fuss and feathers and formal ceremonies were as little appreciated by the Chief Magistrate of the nation as they are to-day.

Quells a Renewed Outbreak of the Philippine Debate.

WASHINGTON, July 1.- The Senate met at 11 A. M. to-day, having four hours left for the closing up of the business of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. The conference report on the General

Deficiency bill was presented and agreed to. The conference report on the bill for a Civil Government in the Philippine Islands was presented and read in full. Mr. Lodge moved the adoption of the

Mr. Culberson (Dem., Tex.), the minority member of the Senate conferees, said that he had declined to sign the report because

he could not conscientiously vote for it Mr. Patterson (Dem. Col.), a minority member of the Philippine Commission, said that he had examined the conference, or compromise, bill enough to be quite convinced that every change made in the Senate bill by the conference committee had made the bill worse rather than better.

The remarks of Mr. Patterson were suspended so as to permit the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill to be presented. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Patterson, in the course of his speech. laid much stress upon the testimony of Admiral Dewey as to the agreement between himself and the Spanish Governor General to surrender Manila to the navy and as to Gen. Merritt having been fully informed of that fact, while in fact there was an attack made on the city by land troops under fficers who had been told nothing of this ment to surrender. He submitted that those facts called for a court-martial

or a board of inquiry. The motion was then put on the question of adopting the conference report. Those in favor of the motion say 'Ave ' said Senator Frye, the presiding officer.

"Ave." said Senator Lodge, chairman of the Philippines Committee, in charge of the

Those opposed will say 'No.' said Mr.

"No," said Carmack and Patterson. "The ayes have it," announced Mr. Frye,

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.), instructing the Philippines Committee to sit during the recess of Congress for the purpose of prosecuting its investigation and authorizing the committee to visit the islands, was taken up, and Mr. Kean (Rep., N. J.) moved its reference to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Carmack urged the adoption of his been no real investigation of the sub-by the Philippines Committee, but sked and strangled

ooner remarked that the resolu-been already acted upon, having tion had been stready acted upon been referred, under the law, to the Com-Mr. Carmack's assertion that the investigation had been a farce, Mr. Spooner said the House passed the joint resolution

that when it made an attack on the army in the Philippines the result had shown it to be not only a farce, but a very cruel and wicked farce.

His remarks were interrupted to allow joint resolution for the closing of the on at \$30 to be laid before the Senate. joint resolution was agreed to. the usual resolution for of two Senators to join a similar committee on the part of the House to wait upon the President and inform him that the two Houses are ready to adjourn was agreed to, and Senators Allison and Cockrell were

appointed.

The discussion went on, and in the course of it, Mr. Spooner, in excited language. of it, Mr. Spooner, in excited language condemned the action of the minority mem bers of the Philippine Committee, declar ing that it was their fault if the ican people, he declared, loved the men, who, under the flag, in distant fields, dared to die for them regardless of the cause in which they fought, or of differences as

to the justice of their cause.

Mr. Spooner referred to the fact that the minority members when asked the source When the President first entered the brought before the committee, had taken brought before the committee, had taken refuge behind the assertion that it was of their information on certain matters

"That," he declared, "has been one trouble th all this business from the beginning it. The spring, the poison spring, out of which has come these instructions and imputations upon the army has been found by those who, attacked, had a right

to know where it was located.
"I think I could guess, but I should like to know. I do not expect to—the location of the hidden spring which, through this committee in its minority, has had vent through all the weeks to the discredit, if the American people had been differently constituted, of the army, God bless it, in

he Philippines

"Now I do not wish to do anybody an inustice in this business. I recognize the
fact that it was supposed there was a great
political exigency in it and I know nothing
which is a stronger incentive than that,
meetimes.

sometimes.
Only I hope I am not too optimistic
when I express the belief that it will not when I express the belief that it will not happen again in the history of this country, that many weeks of the time of one of the most important sessions of Congress we have ever had will be consumed by an attempt in committee to smirch, upon the testimony of returned and sometimes discrepatively coldiers, the boror of an army as and it is a smirth of the consumer of the consumer

printied soldiers, the honor of an army as patient, as brave, as liberty-loving as ever marched under a flag.

The next speaker on behalf of the committee was Mr. McCornas (Rep., Md.). He was followed by Mr. Carmack, who said he feit strongly inclined to characterize the speech of the Senator from Maryland as 'balderdash." He denied that there was a word of truth in the assertion that the miority of the committee had assailed the

Any fool," he said, "could utter such a calumny, and any parrot could be taught repent it."
At the close of Mr. Carmack's remarks the Senate went into executive session and then took a recess till 5 o'clock. Upon reassembling the usu 4 complimentary speeches were made and the Senate ad-

THE WIND-UP IN THE HOUSE Democrats Make No Record on the Tariff and the Trusts.

WASHINGTON, July 1 - The House ad-Congress at 5:30 o'clock to-day, after a the agreement has now arisen, and Secreleadership which brought to naught the instructions contemplate the withdrawal plans of the minority managers to make a record on the tariff and trust questions.

It had been arranged when the resolution or Mr. Richardson to move that the resolution be committed with certain instruc-These instructions were to the effect that adjournment should not take place until after bills to revise the tariff and to H. J. Harvey Consul at Fort Erle-Long but on the free list articles made by a trust or combination had been reported and

This plan was pursued in the Committee on Ways and Means while the resolution was under consideration, or as one of the members remarked: "The farce was played

But in the House the multiplicity of leaders caused shipwreck of party hopes. The previous question on the passage of the third war. the resolution having been ordered, Swanson of Virginia a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, was to t was all new to Mr. Knox and therefore have inaugurated a forty-minute discussion showing up the shortcomings of the dominant party, and at the close Mr. Richardson was to make his motion to recommit

the resolution as indicated. Thus, the record would have been made up to show the readiness, yea the anxiety, of the Democrats to sacrifice themselves on the altar of duty. Mr. Suizer of New TONGUE-LASHING BY SPOONER. York, who had been practising leadership in the absence and indifference of the other leaders, and who had not been taken into their confidence, maintained his leader-ship, and took charge of the matter. He moved a recommital with instructions to hange the date of adjournment to July 3 ater making the date the 8th, under prompt-

> ing by Mr. Richardson. When Mr. Swanson woke up to the situation and made an effort to get in with his speech, he met a parliamentary situation that precluded any oratory except by unanimous consent. Of course the alert and joyous Republicans were not coming to the aid of the distressed Democrats in that way, so the resolution was passed over the solid vote of the Democrats who had no opportunity to explain to the country the reasons for their opposition to a plain resolution of adjournment.

After the House adjourned a striking and inparaelleled scene was witnessed. Spealar Henderson's earnest words of thanks were ringing in the ears of the members, and their enthusiasm found expression in song. Under the lead of Representatives Lessler, Blackburn, Watson, Southwick and a few others, "America," "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were sung, the galleries joining in the strains and enjoying the unusual demonstration. While singing "Jolly Good Felow," the members filed by Speaker Henderson, who took up a position in front of the pit and each one in the crowd shook his hand and wished him a pleasant summer. Nothing like it for heartiness and good nature was ever seen on the floor.

In the course of the afternoon the galleries filled, as is the custom on a closing day, and the visitors were entertained to the end by the proceedings of a session of unusual interest. Flowers were upon only one desk-that of H. C. Smith of the Second district of Michigan-a bunch of roses standing in a loving cup presented by the

citizens of Adrain.

The last conference report was agreed to by the Senate and the House advised of its uction by 2 o'clock, and in a few minutes he resolution of adjournment was reported

and agreed to House met at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Ala.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill making Marine Hospital Service the Pub lealth and Marine Hospital Service. The bject of the bill, Mr. Richardson said, was o enable the Federal Government to take charge of the quarantine service of the country, in compliance with a growing public demand. Heretofore it had been rendered impossible of achievement be-cause of the lack of cooperation between the health officers of the States and of the nation.

The passage of the bill was advocated by Mr. Hepburn (Rep., la.), Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Com-merce, and the House then voted to sus-

pend the rules and pass it.

Mr. Foss (Rep., Ill.) presented the final report of the conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill.

After some debate the report

appropriating 15,000 each for monument to be erected in North Carolina to the memory of Gen. Francis Nach and Gen William Lee Davidson, in accordance with tions of the Continental Congress of mber, 1777, and February, 1778, re-

By unanimous consent, at the request of Messrs Brick (Rep., Ind.) and Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.), bills were passed appropriating \$50,000 each for the erection of statues of Baron Steuben and Count Pulaski. These aron Steuben and Count Punsar, tatues will go at the two unoccupied cor-ers of Lafayette square, opposite the White fouse, the other two being occupied by he Lafayette and Rochamboau statues.

Mr. Payne from the Committee on Ways and Means reported the resolution for ad-Journment at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N.Y.), with an amended suggestion from Mr. Richardson, moved substitute July 8 for July 3. Lost 51

Aided by Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.) Mr. ger tried to interpose forty minu-ate on the passage of the resolut the Speaker held that the demand for ssion came too late and finally put uestion on its adoption. le Sulzer was clamoring for recogni-

on to make a parliamentary inquiry, the peaker said: "The Chair will not recognize e gentleman; he is filibustering." resolution was agreed to, 137 to 76.

Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.) called up aference report on the bill to authorize sident to reserve certain public Porto Rico and to code certain the Territorial Government. The port was adopted.

A Senate joint resolution was adopted

giving a pensionable status under the general law of June, 1820, to soldiers in the Federal Army who received honorable discharges, notwithstanding previous service n the Confederate Army, provided that they enlisted in the Union Army prior to

saure from the Senate appounced ment and the appointment of a committee President and inform him of the readiness of Congress to adjourn.
The usual resolution for the appointment
of a like committee on the part of the House was agreed to, and Mesors. Payne (Rep. N. Y.), Cannon (Rep., III.) and Richardson and the House adjourned at 5 32 o'clock.

ALL SPANISH FRIARS MUST GO. Tart Directed to Stand Firm on This Point.

Washington, July 1.-Reports received by cable from Rome to-day indicate that the Philippine negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily, though the Vatican continues to seek a compromise with respect to the demand of Cov. Taft that all Spanish monks and friars shall be withdrawn from the Philippines. Secretary Root cabled Gov. Taft on Saturday to insist upon the withdrawni of the Spanish friars whose retention in the Philippines is believed to menace the reace of the islands

This subject is practically the only one in the way of a final adjustment of the questions under negotiation. The Vatican, acording to advices received at the War Deeve that the American Government will rede from its position. A question as to actiourned its first session of the Fifty-seventh | what classes of friars are to be affected by characteristic exhibition of Democratic tary Root has instructed toy. Taft that his pected with the Philippine orders.

Gov. Taft had arranged to leave Rome widing for adjournment was submitted on July 10 for Manifa, but in view of the pro-Mr. Richardson to move that the reso-

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT.

Army and Navy List. WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following

marious of New York, United to like Consoli at Fort Eric, Ontario.

1 Sansins, objected of internal Revenue the Third, and Harry O. Weaver for the for the Northern Justinet of lown
Wat Majors Blair D Taylor and Henry S
Turrill, Surgeons, to be Jepuin Surgeons
General and Lieutenant-Coloneis
Capt Frank B Exclet and Euclid B Frick,
Assistant Surgeons, to be Surgeons and
Majors

Geovernment, they were of such a character
as to warrant him in challenging attention to them. And when to that was added
the fact that Christmas was the agent of
the United States as well, "what," asked
Richardson, "do you think of Mr. Cousins's
speech ridiculting him?" Mr. Turral. (a) Alfred C Girard, Deputy Sur-

nei jeut Col Allen Smith, in be r Henry W Spraie, to be Lieuclosed Capt William A Shunk, to be liest Licuts Alexander M Miller, Jr lies B Drake, to

rigeon Pay Inspectors John B. I Hebry T. B. Harris, to be rs. Passed Assistant Paymaster

rs Assistant Paymasters Jonathan ugene F Hail, Dexier Diffany, Jr., P Sackett, David M Addison, Wulkee, Victor & Jackson, John d, Herbert E Stevens, Charles R. d, Herbert E. Stevens, Charles R. Charles W. Elasson, Cuthbert J. Philip W. Delano, John D. Robnett, Rhodes, George W. Figuna, Jr., Kennard, George W. Reeves, Jr., Camp., Ray Spear and Christian

Harry E. Yarnell, Harlan P. creigns Harry E. Yarnell, Harlan P.
rrill, David T. Theleen, Daniel S. Mahoney,
thur J. Hephurn, Needham L. Jones,
omas C. Haet, Alfred W. Pressey, William
White, William H. Reynolds, Cyrus R.
ller, Orin is Murfin, Leonard R. Sargent,
ther M. Overstreet, Victor S. Houston,
vid F. Boyd, Gilbert Chase, Louis C. Richison, Walter R. Sexton, Walter M. Falconer,
seph W. Graeme, Albert H. McCarthy,
selectick E. Holman, Henry N. Jenson,
tliam D. Leaby, Andrew T. Graham, Arthur
Clair Smith, Peter L. Pratt, Oscar D. Duna, Willis McDowell, Austin Katz, Charles
Owens, Hillary Williams, Robert W. Henrson, William C. Asserson, Clarence S.
uppf, Alfred C. Owen, Irwin F. Landis,
nest C. Keenan to be Lieutenant Junior
adel.

al Cadets Charles P. Snyder, Carleton Morris, John D. Wainwright, Shelair mont, George W Steele, Jr. Julius F. llveg, Stafford H. R. Doyle, William K. die, William S. Case, John G. Church, liam N. Jeffers, Huntington Johnston, ries S. Freeman, John W. Timmons, thert C. Cooke, Robert L. Berry, Ward William N Meffers, Huntington Johnston, Charles S Freeman, John W. Thmitons, Herbert C. Cooke, Robert L. Berry, Ward K. Wortman, Robert A Abernathy, Hayne Ellis, Frank K. Berrion, Carlos A Gardiner, James N Comfort, Edison E Scranton, Paul Foiey, Bayard T Bulmer, William V Tomb, John W Schoenfeid, Stanley Woods, Clarence L. Arneid, Edwin H Podd, Luke Wright, Jr., Charles P. Huff, Charles R. Train, George R. Landenberger, Hugo W. Oesterhaus, Robert T. Menner, Benjamin G. Barthalow, Clarence L. Eandram, to be ensigns.

Spencer B Adams of North Carolina to be Chief Judge and Walter L. Weaver of Ohio and Henry S. Foote of California to be Associate Judges of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship Court,

Appelntment for G. B. Wynne. WASHINGTON, July 1 .- George B. Wynne a son of First Assistant Postmaster-General Robert J. Wynne, has been appointed private secretary to his ather at an annua salary of \$1,800. Mr. Wynne succeeds John Howley of Brooklyn, who was pro-

John Howley of Brooklyn, who was pro-moted from private secretary to be chief

The President at Laving of Corner Stone. Washington, July 1 .- President Rooseveit attended the ceremonies of laving the cornerstone for the new edifice of the l'utch Reformed Church at Fifteenth and O streets at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. This is the church which the President attends while in Washington. The President made no remarks and the ceremonies were brief.

END OF CHRISTMAS OUTRAGE

RICHARDSON TRIES TO JUSTIFY HIS COURSE TO THE END.

Report of the Committee Gives the Lie to the Charges of Bribery Cousins of lows Makes a Sareastle Speech. Describing Mr. Richardson's Course.

WASHINGTON, July 1-The last hour and a half of the session of the House to-day was devoted to a discussion of the report of the special committee on the charges

Mr. Cousins (Rep., la.), a member of the committee, wanted to make a speech on it, and it seemed for a time as if he would be jockeyed out of the chance, but he insisted on his right and got the floor.

Mr. Cousins and its real in the floor.

Mr. Cousins said, in part:

Mr. Cousins said, in part:

Except for the extraordinary character

Except for the extraordinary character

authentically is so-called 'report' of Mr. W. Christ Direkinek Holmfeldt, authentically vouched for and solemnly spread upon the records of Congress some three months ago by the honorable geniteman from Tennessee, assisted by the honorable gentleman from Alabama, the whole matter might have been passed without a mo-ment's serious thought. But there are features of the flasco so attractive that we tarry with them. Sometimes the ridic-ulous becomes so extremely interesting that it deserves registration, and whet skilfully mixed with a showing of serious-ness and solemnity it is almost unavoidable. "During the brief moments that clapsed

while this extraordinary Christmas pres-ent was being so dramatically flashed upon the attention of the House, on the morning of March 27, by the gentleman from Ten-nessee, there was neither time to read it nor to hear it read "As soon as it was printed the country smiled and went about its business. The papers gave it a parting shot and Congress

t on its hands and embalmed forever record. If the members could have it before taking action they would obably have thrown it in the sewer where When we contemplate what this strange person claims to have done on credit and

sibly with a dollar and seventy-five or eighty cents in cash, truly we may sa that no one needs abandon hope because of "Think of it. According to the story, this outcast from the Danish navy, landing in a strange country, not even deputed or authorized by his own, at once commanded bankers, skilled interpreters, lawyers,

talists, press as-ociations, investors, inti-mate friends of men in power, Representa-tives, Sepators, diplomats, premiers, Presidents; claims to have secured unlimite credit with which, in his own imagination and in actual penury, be bribed a great nation, wined and dined associates that nation, wined and dired associates that were his dupes, travelled to and fro in elegant apartments, stopping at the best hotels and peddling, meantime, the islands of the dickering in little worlds. othing in this 'report,' not

Nothing in this 'report,' nor in the facts developed by its investigation, necessitates a defence, either of Congress or the press, not even the assertion that the Prime Min-ister of Denmark expressed to Christmas his abhorrence for the political situation America which makes 'it necessary to r money in order to bring political

The American people suspect neither themselves nor Denmark. They know too well the sterling qualities of Danes who live among us to believe that any high oficial of that country ever uttered such unbelievable and preposterous s angal. The people of America regret with painful estness the silly exploitation of the affair the embarrassment it is brought to Denmark and likewise good and by the cheapest demago; for temporary gain, they rest their faith in the intelligence of mankind, believing that the truth will finally be discerned and

Mr. Richardson said he should not tempt to reply to Cousins's speech, would attempt only a few words of it firstion for his course. When it was fication for his course. When it was sidered that the charges he had brot to the attention of Congress and the course were made by an agent of the Government

speech ridiculing him?"
Mr. Dalzeli -I must call the gentleman to order at that point. There is not a word. evidence to sustain that allegation Mr. Richardson replied that he sup that statement would be made, and be referred to the letter given by Secretary Hay to Christmas, introducing his Secretary White of the Embassy at Lo This, he said, constituted Christmas the

Answering a question by Cousins, Mr. to be Millor First Lieuts John 6 r and Charles H Bridges, to be Richardson repeated his assertion that Christmas was the agent of the Danish Surgeon Pay Inspectors John B and Hebry I B Harris, to be stors. Presed Assistant Paymaster and the Danish Minister at Washington. Under these conditions, Mr. Richardson

repeated, it was not strange that he and others to whom they were brought should others to whom they were brought take notice of the charges.

Mr. Richardson, concluding, said he rejoiced that no one was bribed and the committee said so in its report. He did not want to prove that the Congress was not unless it were true. He had not charged it, he said, in fact, had specifically absolved it in a speech on the 27th of March. Everybody was acquitted; it had not been proved that any one had actually been bribed, and because this was so, said Mr. Richardson, the gentleman from lowa he said, in fact, had specific here and ridiculed the position of name here and ridiculed the position of himself and those who had acted with

him.

After detailing the charges of buthery and showing that Capt. Christmas had repudiated the alleged report on which the charges were based, the report of the Special Committee of the House sums up the results of their investigation as follows.

Cuba and the United States, \$1.399.

Second—Salary of F. B. Thurber, together with certain expenses for travel and clerk hire, \$740.

"Third—Expenses incident to the purchase and circulation of certain marked copies of various United States periodicals, \$340.98.

"That there is not the slightest sem-"That there is not the slightest sem-blance of evidence that any member of Congress, either directly or indirectly, was offered or received any bribe, or was paid any valuable consideration of any kind or character to vote for or assist in procuring the proposal, adoption or ratification of a treaty of sale of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States. There is not the remotest ground from which to draw an inference or on which to base a conan inference or on which to base a con-clusion that there was any corruption or wrongdoing on the part of the public offi-cials of the United States in connection cials of the United States in connection with the negotiations for the purchase and sale of the Danish West Indian Islands. It is plain beyond peradventure the bribery alleged in the report could have existed nowhere save in the imag story is that he had no money. It is in evidence that he had to borrow in order to pay his passage home from this country. Christmas claims that the arrangement with his Government was that he was to get the American Government to take the first step toward purchasing the Danish West step toward purchasing the Danish West Indian Islands; that for his service in the event of success he was to receive 10 per cent, of the purchase price (estimated at

Whether this be true or not the fact appears to be that he never received any money, save a small and insignificant sun

money, save a small and insignificant sum of \$1,000 prior to his leaving home, and consequently he never was in a position to bribe any one.

"Each and every one of the parties named appeared before the committee and gave the lie to the statement, with the exception of Senator Clark of Montana, who, however, stated to the Chairman that he had never met Christmas, and had not, therefore, as a matter of course, and had not, therefore, as a matter of course, had any conversation with him on any After giving the evidence of Senators

and members of Congress, the report states:

From the foregoing citations of evidence
it is manifest that the charges made with respect to Senators and members of Conare wholly untrue. ess are wholly untrue.

The report also exonerates all those who a private capacity had dealings with

JUST WHAT BAILEY DID. Texas Senator Shook Beverlige Until He

Was Bragged Away Washington, July 1 - Did Senator Joseph Welden Builey of Texas choke Senator Albert Jeremiah Beveridge of Indiana yes terday when he attacked him in the Senate and threatened to kill him, is the question verybody wants answered.

The fact, as learned to-day by THE SUN errespondent from one of the men most actively engaged in preventing the enraged fexan from carrying out his threat, is this After Mr. Bailey had talked to Mr. Beverdge for a moment in a subdued voice and asked him to withdraw the statement that | part: his criticisms of Judge Penfield were "unwarranted," he grabbed the Indiana Senator by the lapels of his coat as he sat in his chair and towering above him shook and shook

him until dragged away by his astonished

Mr. Bailey did not shake hard enoug however to shake the serve of Mr. Beve ridge. The latter looked him squarely it the eye as he shook and never even removed the eigar from his mouth. refused to apologize and refused to be killed and what would have happened had the furious Mr. Bailey not been forced from the scene is a matter of pure cor

But it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that the fingers of Senator Bailey did not actually clutch the throat of Senator Beveridge, but that they did reach his coat collar. If they had closed on the Senator's guilet it is possible that the Senator from Texas would not have been sitting n the Senate to-day, as he was, wearing that ineffable and ineffaceable baby smile so characteristic of his noble countenance.

When the Senate met to-day Mr Bailey was in his sent, but Mr. Beveridge did not appear until later. It is n marked as a coincidence that Mr Beveridge, when attacked, was sitting at the same desk and in the same chair occupied by Charles Summer when he was nearly beaten to death forty years ago by Prestor Brooks. That as a ilt also occurred immediately after the adjournment of the Senate

When Mr. Beveridge came into th chamber he got quite a reception from his colleagues who came over to his desk, shook his hand and congratulated him on the way he had conducted himself in last night's encounter. He said to-day that the affair was a closed incident so far as he was concerned and he hore no resentment, toward the Senator from Texas

Mr. Railey, however, has said to some of his friends that he does not intend to let the matter drop, and there is some probability that last night's personal attack may be followed by another

be followed by another

Mr. Bailey's course in resorting to violence is not approved generally by his
Democratic colleagues. There is unanimity of opinion on both sides of the chamber that Mr. Beveridge's term "unwarranted" as he applied it to Bailey's charge
against. Judge Penfield was clearly within
parliamentary bounds and that it was not
for that reason incumbent upon the Indiana
Senator to withdraw it.

AUSTIN, Tex . July 1 The attack of AUSTIN, Tex. July 1. The attack of Senator Bailey upon Senator Beveridge was the subject of much comment in State official circles here to-day. It is the uni-versal opinion among the State Democratic officials who expressed themselves, even among Senator Bailey's warmest personal sault on Senator Beveridge was unprovoke and it is believed that the former will make amends upon reflection

WHAT GEN. WOOD EXPENDED. tie Makes a Statement of Dispursement for the (ause of Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, July 1. The Acting Secre tary of War sent a communication to the House to-day in response to the resolution. formation in regard to the amounts of Cuban Treasury to F B. Thurber "or any other person, corporation or association, for efforts in behalf of reciprocity with the I mited States.

The communication was accompanied by certified copies of vouchers representing the payments referred to. The amount of these was given as \$15.626.82. A letter of Gen. Leonard Wood to the Secretary of War was also included - Gen. Wood in this

"The disbursements made were made by me as Military Governor of the island of Cuba, and were made for the purpose of presenting to the people of the United States, without reference to party or section, th lesires of the people of Cuba as to the trade relations which should exist between hat country and our own. The action taken was approved by the

industrial and commercial classes of Cuba It received the unqualified approval of the Secretary of the Insular Government and was an expenditure of Cuban funds for the purpose of promoting Cuban interests. The expense accounts are herewith First-Expenses of the special com mission of Cuban planters sent by meas Military Governor of Cuba with letters of introduction to the Honorable the Secre-tary of War of the United States with the

ntimation that they desired to appear be-ore the committees of Congress to be heard upon the subject of trade relations between uba and the United States, \$1,399.

*Fourth—The circulation of 10,000 copie a pamphlet entitled Industrial Cuba. Fifth-The cost of circulating 320,000 circulars in four issues of 80,000 each, \$11,520, to which there is to be added \$27.76 ravelling expenses of Lieut. E A. C., U. S. A., incurred in connection with the payment to the United States Export Association of \$2.880 (see youcher No. 1 to abstract berewith), making in all

Sixth—The expenses incident to the circulation of 443 copies of the Outlook magazine, containing an article editorial "Seventh—The expenses incident to the circulation of 18,000 copies of editions of the Harana Post, containing editorial writings on reciprocity, \$750.

"Eighth—To the Harana Post for printing and circulating certain paramblets on

ing and circulating certain pamphlets on "The foregoing is, to the best of my knowledge, the total amount of the disbursements for the cause of reciprocity called for in the resolution of Congress of June 23, 1992."

TAKING PAUNCEFOTE HOME. The Brooklyn Salls With the Ambassador's Body Aboard.

WASHINGTON, July 1. The body of Lord Pauncefote, late Ambassador of Great Britain, was taken this afternoon to Annapolis, where it was placed on board the armored cruiser Brooklyn, which sailed for Southampton, England, to-night.

John Buckley Hurt by a Fall From a Car.

While getting off an Amsterdam avenue

car last night John Buckley, 71 years old, who lives at 998 St. Nicholas avenue, fel and struck on his head. Mr. Buckley had been downtown collecting rents on taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in a serious condition.

Mr. Buckley is a son of John L. Buckley, who was President of the Corn Exchange who was Preside Bank years ago,

A SUMMING UP OF CONGRESS.

TWO VIEWS EXPRESSED OF THE APPROPRIATIONS MADE.

Cannon Says They Have Been Kept Within Reasonable Bounds; Livingston Says "Billion Dollar Sessions" Take the

Place of Billion Bollar Congresses. WASHINGTON, July 1 - In concluding the ession Representative Cannon, (Rep. Ill.) of the Committee on Appropriations. in reviewing the work of Congress said in

'This has been distinctively a business session of Congress. It closes with more important legislation to its credit than any ession of Congress for several decades. It has passed more public acts and more private acts than any Congress that ever assembled in the history of the republic And if I may be permitted the remark, one of the claims upon which it merits popular distinction is the legislation which, after mature consideration, it has seen fit not to enact.

"Notable among the important enactments which it has passed are: The acts to repeal war revenue taxation; providing for the construction of an Isthmian Canal; continuing in force the laws heretofore passed for the exclusion of Chinese laborers. making oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of any State or Territory into which they are transported and imposing a revenue tax thereon. providing a civil government for the Philippines; to provide revenue the Philippines, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue cutter service; providing for the extension of charters of national banks; appropriating receipts from sales of public lands to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands; to provide for a permanent census office; for the relief of owners of property taken by the military forces of the United States, and for the relief of bonafide settlers n forest reserves.

Representative Cannon took credit to the Republican party for keeping the ap-propriations of the present session within reasonable bounds and for repealing the war taxes. Mr. Cannon estimated that under the legislation enacted at this session taxes have been repealed aggregating \$72,500,000 a year a larger reduction of taxes than was ever before made at any session of Congress. This appreciable relief in the burden of taxes was additional to the reduction of \$41,000,000 made at the previous

ession of Congress.

An analysis of the table of appropriation bills shows, he said, that the total appropriations made, exclusive of \$50,130,000 toward an Isthmian canal, aggregate \$750,663,837, or a total of \$800,193,837.

or a total of \$800,193,837.

The actual expenses during the year, however, Mr. Cannon said, would not in his opinion exceed \$600,000,000, or a sum approximating \$40,000,000 less than the revenues for the year, as estimated by the Treasury Department. Treasury Department A table of the appropriations for the year 1903 under the several heads and the decreases or increases compared with

those for the previous year, prepared by Clerk Cleaves of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, shows: Agriculture of Columbia rification sthmian Canal 50,130,000 Permanent Appril n s. 123,921,220

Representative Livingston, the ranking Democratic member of the House Com-mittee, in his statement claims that to the \$500,193,837 of actual appropriations should be added the contracts authorized, amounting to \$259.373,215, which would make an aggregate of \$1.059,577,052. From this he drew the conclusion that in the future should the Republicans remain in contro of the Government, "billion-dollar sessions" of Congress would be in order instead of dollar Congresses Contrasting the appropriations for the

\$800 193 837 1.

\$69,455,261

fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, w made by the last Congress which the Demo-crats controlled, Mr. Livingston finds the startling difference of \$558.881,767, his esti-mates of the totals carried by the various

Representative Cannon
In conclusion Mr. Livingston said. "It
cannot be demonstrated by any process of
logic or arithmetic that this enormous growth in public expenditures within the brief period of less than seven years is attributable to the natural growth of the country, the increase of population, or to the expansion of commercial interests."

THE NAVAL BILL AGREEMENT. One of the New Battleships to Be Built in

a Government Yard. Washington, July 1.-The agreement reached to-day on the Naval Appropriation oill makes compulsory the construction in ships authorized by the bill, with a provise that the Secretary of the a Government yard of one of the new battleships authorized by the bill, with a proviso that the Secretary of the Navy, if he finds the bids for the other new vessels are un-reasonable, owing to the combination of shiphuliders, may construct all of them in Government yards, instead of by contract

House provision required the building in Government yards of one battleship. one armored cruiser and one gunboat, which the Senate vigorously resisted on the ground that their cost would be fully one-third greater than if built by private

The Secretary of the Navy is to designate navy yard at which the battleship is to and an appropriation of \$175,000 is of for necessary construction equip An accurate record of the cost of building of the ships, both by contract and in Government yards, so as to sl the comparative cost of building by we methods, is directed.

Sominations That Fall.

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- After the Senate at its final executive session this afternoon had confirmed the batch of nominations sent in by the President to-day, there still remained on the calendar or in the hands of committees 663 nominations, which, reason of non-action, will fail. reason of non-action,

Of this number 641 are brevet appointof this number of are ments of army officers in recognition of ser-vices rendered in the Santiago, Philippines vices rendered in the Santiago, Philippines vices campaigns. The failure to and Chinese campaigns. The failure to confirm them is due to the attitude of the Senate Military Committee, which does Senate Military Committee, which does not believe the law permits such brevet continents except in time of actual in time of actual, official war, which has not existed since the signing of the peace protocol with

Spain in 1898
Nineteen Postmasters were left unconfirmed by reason of opposition of one or both Senators from the State to which ev were accredited George C Koester was not confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for South

Carolina because of the opposition of the colored leaders of that State, who charged that the appointee, while engaged in news-paper work, had participated in the lynchpaper work, had partenpared in the typening of a colored man.

The promotion of Hugh Pitcairn of Pennsylvania from Consul to Consul-General
at Hamburg, Germany, did not meet the
approval of the politicians of the Keystone
State, but he will probably get a recess

Census Bureau on Permanent Basis. WASHINGTON, July 1.- The United States Census Bureau was to-day transferred from a temporary to a permanent basis in compliance with the terms of the recent in compliance with the terms of the recent law of Congress. The work of the office was not interrupted. All the clerks not re-tained on the rolls of the permanent force had been dismissed prior to to-day.

BEST& @ LILIPUTIAN BAZALA

Children's Summer

Requisites.

Boys' One-Piece Bathing Suite, all wool, trimmed with \$1.15 white braid.

Boys' One-Piece Worsted Jersey Bathing Suits, in fancy \$1.90 stripes; 4 to 10 yrs.

Misses' Mohair Bathing Suits with skirt, trimmed with fancy galatea of red and white, also blue and white; sizes, 6 to 10 yrs., \$2.50; 12 to 18 yrs., \$3.00.

Misses' Flannel Bathing Suits with skirt, trimmed with white braid; sizes, 6 to 10 yrs., \$2.50; 12 to 18 yrs., \$3.00.

Canvas Bathing Shoes, 250 Bathing Caps of silk; cardinal and blue,

Improved Swimming Jackets \$1.75 for beginners; all sizes, A large lot of samples, Children's

Socks and Long Hose, at less than

half price, gennine bargains;

Boys' Outing Hats of duck, stitched brim : red and blue bands, 500 Children's Large Brim Rough

and linen with silk embroider. 500 ed designs,

Blouses of percale or madras . 500 sizes 3 to 10. Boys' Overalls of blue denim or

Brownie Creepers of blue and red chambray; 6 mos. to 3 vrs., 250 Girls' Rompers of blue chambray;

Broken Lines of Wash Sailor

Hand-Made French Caps, tucks and insertion; all sizes,

Closed July 4th and 5th.

at 12 noon.

60-62 West 23d St. Kennedy Cortlande

Flat lasts and high heels, calf and patent leather. Bluchers, high heels, 2.97.

Men's Hats. Wide Brim Sailors, 2 95c., worth 2.00. Sennits, 1.65 to 2.40. 12.00 Panamas at 6.80.

Negligee Shirts and Summer Underwear. Dainty Styles. Fine Values. White Cheviot, 79c.; Fancy Madras, 59c.; worth 1.00 Cellular Aertex, 1.49. Imported Zephyr, 1.98; worth 3.00

French Balbriggan, 49c.; worth 75c. American Lisle, 49c.; worth 75c. Names for New Warships. Washington, July 1 The President has selected names for the vessels authorized by the new Navai bill as follows: Armored

Mr. Hay Back in Washington. Washington, July 1. Secretary Hay returned to Washington this morning from a short visit to Reston and his summer home at Lake Sunapec, N. H. While Mr. Hay appears to be in better health than when he went away, he has not entirely

> bowels or bladder, is cured by the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt.

#****************

18c. to 25c. per pair

and Ready Straw Hats \$1.00 with silk streamers,

Tam o'Shanters of duck, crash Separate Russian and Sailor

cotton covert cloth; 2 to 16 yrs., 500

to S yrs., Golf Coats with or without green collar; according \$4.00 to \$5.00 to size and style,

Suits; sizes \$1.85 to \$2.75 Corded Wash Hats, in pink, blue and white; sizes 8 mos. to

Outing Hats in great variety, of duck, pique, linen and straw, fo seashore and 50c. to \$5.00 country wear.

Saturdays during July and August

Patent leather Burt & Packard's Oxfords, 1.98; worth 4.00. Over 1,200 pairs, all

Alpines and Square Porto Ricos (Alpines), 1.90, worth Men's Furnishings.

UNDERWEAR.

vessels—Louisiana, Connecticut, Tennessee and Washington Gunboats—Paducah and Dubuque. Which of the names for armored vessels will be given to battleships and which to cruisers has not been determined.

******* Catarrh of the Stomach,

Corrects all bowel troubles.

DO NOT be IMPOSED upon. The geouine bears the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., of New York, on every bottle.